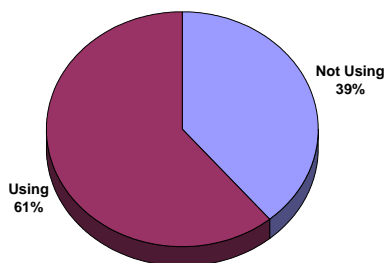


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**Figure 1: ADJC Juvenile Methamphetamine Users: Percent Who Were Using It During Their Crime**



### CURRENT ADJC RESEARCH

#### Gopal Chengalath, (2005) Methamphetamine Usage Among ADJC Juveniles.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of the juveniles committed to ADJC between May and August of 2005 admitted to using methamphetamine at some point prior to their commitment. Among those that used methamphetamine, almost half (47%) said they used it on a daily basis and a quarter (27%) admitted to using it on a weekly basis. The average age of first use was 13.6 years, and almost half of the juveniles admitted that they started using methamphetamine between the ages of 14 and 15.

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

How many juveniles committed to ADJC have been suspended from school prior to them coming to the Department?

#### Stella Vasquez and John Vivian, (2005), Data to Support the ADJC 2005 Annual Performance Report.

A comparison between the number of juveniles committed to ADJC in fiscal year (FY) 2005 and 2004 shows that we received slightly more (+6) during the last year, and the increase was due to an increase in females. Moreover, ADJC received more African and Native American juveniles in 2005 than in the previous two years. ADJC received more juveniles from Maricopa County in FY 2005 than in the previous three years, and far fewer from Pima County. In fact, the 79 juveniles received from Pima County in 2005 represented a 67% decline from the number committed in 2002. The number of juveniles committed on a misdemeanor offense also declined. On average, new commitments released during FY 2005 stayed approximately eight months. ADJC had more parole revocations in 2005 than in the immediate past, largely due to the elimination of the Parole Reinforcement program. Almost half (42%) of the revocations were for technical violations of their conditions of parole. Parole violators released in 2005 served an average of approximately 5 months. Juveniles discharged from Parole supervision during 2005 served an average of approximately 7 months. The number of juveniles earning an absolute discharge continued a three year decline in FY 2005. In fact, only 26 juveniles earned an absolute discharge in 2005 i.e., successfully met their parole conditions before they *aged-out*, a 62% decline from the number who earned absolute discharges in FY 2002. Almost twice as many juveniles (67 vs. 26) were transferred to adult jurisdiction in 2005 as were granted an absolute discharge.

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

Lode Walgrave, *Restoration in Youth Justice*, (2004), *Youth Crime and Youth Justice: Comparative and Cross-national Perspectives*, Michael Tonry (ed).

Walgrave notes that a movement starting in the 1970s to emphasize the rights of crime victims has had a large impact upon the American criminal justice system. Known as Restorative Justice, it focuses upon repairing the harm caused by crime, not just on punishing the offender. "Restorative justice can go a long way without an offender involved...by trying to repair or compensate the victim and by restoring public assurance that the crime is not acceptable." Walgrave argues that punishing a criminal does not result in community restoration. "Many states seem more inclined to punitive responses to youth crime than to exploiting the new opportunities opened by restorative justice." In many cases, restorative justice principles are viewed as complements to punitive or rehabilitative responses to crime. "Restorative justice interventions do work and produce outcomes more satisfying than the outcomes of punitive or purely rehabilitative interventions." The author found that most restorative practices are used for less serious crimes. "Restorative justice confronts the youthful offender directly and extends his responsibility to future-oriented *active responsibility*." He believes that serious crimes also deserve a restorative justice approach.

Scott Camp, (2005) *The Rewards and Challenges of Pursuing Research in a Correctional Agency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*.

Scott Camp works for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and in this article, he discusses some of the challenges faced by researchers work in correctional rather than academic settings. Camp notes that establishing and maintaining credibility, relevance and integrity are critical to the success of correctional researchers. Credibility is easier to lose than gain, and a recognition that applied researchers lack expertise in all areas "...goes a long way to accomplishing the goals of the agency and retaining respect for research." Correctional researchers benefit by having direct, frequent contact with the staff who generate the data that are analyzed. Correctional researchers focus their

attention upon issues that have direct relevance to their respective agencies. Indeed, correctional researchers must "...set an interesting and useful research agenda within the boundaries set by the agency." Camp challenged correctional researchers to maintain their distance from programs in order to maintain their objectivity.

Shelley Zavlek, (2005). "Planning Community-Based Facilities for Violent Juvenile Offenders as Part of a System of Graduated Sanctions." *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Zavlek describes the programmatic, economic, and system-wide advantages of community-based facilities for juvenile offenders. She identifies the programmatic advantages of keeping youth connected to their families and communities, in addition to targeting sanctions and services to meet the needs of specific jurisdictions. Economic advantages of community based facilities include less expensive facility operations and a reduction in recidivism. System-wide advantages entail improving the entire continuum of services and sanctions for delinquent youth. Zavlek advocates a process for developing these facilities within a comprehensive juvenile justice system master plan. Master planning requires 1) knowing the population your system serves; 2) selecting the best approaches for meeting the needs of youth and the community based on clearly defined values and goals; and 3) actively planning all essential services and programs, including issues such as funding, staffing, and space needs.

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

According to Criminogenic and Protective Factors Assessment (CAPFA) data, 80% were suspended once, and 60% were suspended three or more times.

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